SMIRDINA, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; LOBANOVA, L.N., inzh.

Choosing insulated and waterproof designs when installing hot-water pipes in a rural locality. Sbor. nauch. soob. NIIsel'stroia no.3:54-60 '60. (MIRA 15:6)

(Heating pipes)

SENKOV, Fedor Vasil'yevich; SMIRDINA, Nina Pavlovna; LOBANOVA, Lyudmila Nikolayevna; VINOGRADOVA, G.K., red.; TARKHOVA, K.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Heating and heat supply of farm buildings and installations] Otoplenie i teplosnabzhenie sel'skikh zdanii i sooruzhenii. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 146 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Farm buildings--Heating and ventilation)

TIMURDZHI, V.G.; LOBANOVA, L.S.; MUSATOV, I.Kh.; GORDEYEV, R.I.

Dynamic voltampere characteristics of silicon power rectifiers. Sbor. nauch. trud. ElNII 3:142-150 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

LOBANOVA, L.V.; FEL'BERBAUM, I.M.

Correlation of extero- and interoceptive conditioned reflexes. Izv. Akad. nauk SSSR. Ser. biol., Moskva no.2:53-65 Mar-Apr 51. (CLML 20:7)

1. Laboratory of Higher Nervous Activity of Leningrad State University imeni A.A. Zhdanov. 2. Presented by Academician K.M. Bykov.

AYRAPET'YANTS, E. Sh., zaveduyushchiy; LORANOVA, L.V.; CHERKASHINA, R.A.

Data on the physiology of the internal analysor in man. First report: Internal signals in the excitation of receptors in the human bladder. Trudy Inst.fiziol. 1:3-20 '52. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Laboratoriya interotseptivnykh uslovnykh refleksov.
(Nervous system) (Bladder)

LOBANOVA, L.V.; AYRAPET'YANTS, E.Sh., zaveduyushchiy; BYKOV, K.M., akademik, direktor.

Exteroceptive conditioned response to the dilation of the bladder. Vop. fiziol.int. no.1:311-322 '52. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Laboratoriya interotseptivnykh uslovnykh refleksov Instituta fiziologii I.P.Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR (for Ayrapet'yants). 2. Institut fiziologii I.P.Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR (for Bykov).
(Bladder) (Conditioned response)

USSR/Medicine - Physiology

Card : 1/1

Authors : Lobanova, L. V.

Title : Conditional reflexes after releasing the peripheral end of an optical analysor

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 96, Ed. 5, 1073 - 1076, June 1954

Abstract : Results obtained during the study of the higher nervous activity (reflexes) of animals deprived of the peripheral end of the visual analysor are presented. The release of the peripheral end of the visual analysor was accomplished by means of extirpation of both eyeballs. Details of the experiments are described. Seven references. Graphs.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, The I. P. Pavlov Physiological Institute, Laboratory of Interoceptive Conditional Reflexes

Presented by : Academician, K. M. Bykov, April 19, 1954

LOBANOVA, L. V.

USSR/Medicine - Physiology

Card : 1/1

Authors : Lobanova, L. V.

Title : Conditional reflexes after exclusion of the peripheral extremities of visual and olfactory analysors

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 97, Ed. 2, 357 - 360, July 1954

Abstract : Report presents the results obtained during the study of the higher nervous activity of blind dogs after additional exclusion of the peripheral extremities of the olfactory analysor. The exclusion of visual and olfactory analysors was carried out in accordance with the V. S. Galkin method. Six references. Drawings.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, The I. P. Pavlov Physiological Institute, Laboratory of Interoceptive Reflexes

Presented by : Academician K. M. Bykov, April 3, 1954

LOBANOVA, L.V.

Alimentary-canal motor conditioned reflex in dogs under conditions of successive elimination of the peripheral endings of three distance analysers. Dokl.AN SSSR 108 no.2:363-366 My '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Laboratoriya interoteeptivnykh uslovnykh refleksov Instituta fiziologii imeni I.P.Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavlena akademikom K.M.Bykovym.

(CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

LOBANOVA, L.B.

Motor activity of dogs under conditions of successive elimination of peripheral ending of three distance analysors. Dokl. AN SSSR 109 no.2:413-416 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Laboratoriya interotseptivnykh uslovnykh refleksov Instituta fiziologii imeni I.P. Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom K.M. Bykovym.

(Conditioned response)

Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Category: Human and Animal Physiology. Nervous System. Cerebral Cortex

T

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 19, 1950, 89221

Author : Arapetjanc, E.S.; Kisljakov, V.A.; Lebanova, L.V.; Mojsejeva N.A.
Inst : -
Title : The Role of the Motor Analyzer in the Compensatory Function of the Cerebral Cortex

Orig Pub: Ceskosl. fysiol., 1957, 6, No 3, 311-316

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

AUTHOR: Lobanova, I. V. 20-4-58/60

TITLE: Motor-Defensive Conditioned Reflexes in the Case of Successive Exclusion of Sight, Smell, Hearing and the Function of the Vestibular Apparatus of Dogs (Dvigatel'no - oboronitel'nyye uslovnyye refleksy pri posledovatel'nom vyklyuchenii zreniya, obonyaniya, slukha i funktsii vestibulyarnogo apparata u sobak).

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk, 1957, Vol. 115, Nr 4, pp. 837-840 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The author investigated secretorical and motor alimentary conditioned reflexes as well as the motion activity of the dogs with which sight, hearing, and smell were subsequently excluded. The compensatoric function of the cerebral cortex under the condition of restricted contact possibility of the organism with the environment, since the peripheral ends of the distant analysators were excluded, were to be investigated. It could be observed that on the occasion of the simultaneous elimination of the optic as well as of the optic and the olfactoric analysator an intensification of the unconditioned reflectoral impeding influence on the quantity of the sectretorial-alimentaral conditioned reflexes occurs. The author only succeeded in observing only relatively secondary results of the elimination of the hearing with dogs which before were deprived of sight and smell. In order to avoid these difficulties motor defensive reflexes were used.

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Motor-Defensive Conditioned Reflexes in the Case of Successive Exclusion of Sight, Smell, Hearing and the Function of the Vestibular Apparatus of Dogs. 20-4-58/60

In the case of 2 dogs (1 and 5 years old) conditioned reflexes on the gastric excitation on the positive (+) and the negative (-) contact were developed. Current of an induction winding served as electro-skin amplifier. A current producing a distinct motor defensive reaction usually 2-3 cm higher than the treshold was used. After the enukleation of intact dogs as well as after the elimination of the smell of a dog which before was deprived of sight disturbances of motor conditioned defensive reactions could be observed. They are expressed in the occurrence of numerous intermediate signaling and in the releas of differentiations. The disturbance are only short termed, for already 2 weeks after the operation normalization begins again. In the case of blind dogs the relations between the unconditioned food and the conditioned electro defensive reflex is disturbed from the skin. The elimination of the hearing analysator of a dog which before was deprived of sight and smell caused no disturbances of the positive conditioned reflexes. Strong disturbances of the reflectoral activity were observed after a labyrinthectomy of a dog which before was deprived of the optic analysator. Only at the end of the month after the operation the conditioned reflexes began to

Card 2/3

recover without special measures. The interozeptive reflex reaapeared first. The interaction between the skin and stomach reflexes however remained changed. This state remained for 3 months after the labyrinthectomy. By means of a repeated intensification of the conditioned excitations the author obtained a complete restoration of the reflexes. Conclusively considerations as to the reasons of the above disturbances of the reflexes are made.
There are 3 figures, and 3 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Physiology im.I.P.Pavlov AN USSR (Institut fiziologii imeni I. P. Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR).

PRESENTED: By K. L. Bykov, Academician, May 13, 1957

SUBMITTED: May 9, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

LOBANOVA, L.V.

Effect of unilateral extirpation of the cerebral cortex on conditioned reflex activity in dogs. Report No.1: Conditioned motor defense reflexes following extirpation of the cortex of the right hemisphere. Trudy Inst. fiziol. 7:464-471 '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Laboratoriya interotseptivnykh uslovnykh refleksov (zav. - M.Sh. Ayrapet'yants). Instituta fiziologii im. I.P. Pavlova AN SSSR.
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (CEREBRAL CORTEX)

LEBEDEVA, L.I.; LOBANOVA, L.V.

Influence of extirpation of areas of the motor zone of the cerebral cortex on interoceptive conditioned reflexes in dogs. Zhur.vys.nerv. deiat. 9 no.5:731-739 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Laboratoriya interotseptivnykh uslovnykh refleksov Instituta fiziologii im. I.P. Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR.
(REFLEX CONDITIONED)
(CEREBRAL CORTEX physiol.)

LOBANOVA, L.V.

Role of the brain in the function of propagation in animals. Report No.1: Observations of female dogs deprived of their distance receptors. Trudy Inst.fiziol. 8:128-132 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Laboratoriya interotseptivnykh usolvnykh refleksov (zaveduyushchiy - M.Sh. Ayrapet'yants) Instituta fiziologii im. I.P. Pavlova AN SSSR.
(REPRODUCTION) (SENSES AND SENSATION)

AYRAPET'YANTS, E.Sh.; KISLYAKOV, V.A.; LOBANOVA, L.V.; MOISEYEVA, N.A.

Role of the motor analyzer in the compensatory function of the cerebral cortex. Vop. srav. fiziol. anal. no. 1:47-54 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. The Higher Nervous Activity Physiological Laboratory, University of Leningrad and the Interoceptive Conditioned Reflexes Laboratory of the Pavlov Institute of Physiology, Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R.
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (CEREBRAL CORTEX) (RECEPTORS (NEUROLOGY))

LOBANOVA, L.V.

Method for studying conditioned reflexes in unrestrained animals. Zhur.vys. nerv. deiat. 11 no.2:376-379 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Laboratory of Interoseptive Conditioned Reflexes, Pavlov Institute of Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Leningrad.
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (PSYCHOLOGICAL APPARATUS)

LOBANOVA, L.V.

Materials on the role of the brain in the reproductive function of animals. Report No.2: Study of a decorticate female dog. Nauch. soob. Inst. fiziol. AN SSSR no.1:43-45 '59. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Laboratoriya interotseptivnykh uslovnykh refleksov (zav. - E.Sh. Ayrapet'yants) Instituta fiziologii imeni Pavlova AN SSSR.
(BRAIN) (REPRODUCTION)

LOBANOVA, L.V.

Materials on the problem of reflex reactions in decorticated mammals. Report No.1: Attempt of forming interoceptive motor-defensive conditioned reflexes in dogs. Nauch.soob. Inst.fiziol. AN SSSR no.3:103-107 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy fiziologii vnutrennikh analizatorov (zav. - E.Sh.Ayrapet'yants) Instituta fiziologii imeni Pavlova AN SSSR.

LOBANOVA, L.V.

Space analysis in dogs with one decorticated hemisphere. Dokl. AN SSSR 160 no.5:1218-1221 F '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut fiziologii im. I.P. Pavlova AN SSSR. Submitted March 23, 1964.

L 2258-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(i)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) MJW/JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP5009478 S/0145/65/000/002/0162/0164

AUTHORS: Morozov, M. G. (Candidate of technical sciences, Docent); Varvashevich, K. K. (Engineer); Lobanova, L. V. (Engineer)

TITLE: On the transition zone structure of plated steel

SOURCE: IVUZ. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 2, 1965, 162-164

TOPIC TAGS: martensite steel, perlite steel, plating, steel microstructure

ABSTRACT: The structure of the layer between steel 20 and a coating of stainless steel Kh18N9T was studied. This example is typical for all perlite type steels plated with austenitic steels. Carbon from the perlite steel and alloy elements from the stainless steel diffuse into the transition zone and form a martensite structure. Studies of the microstructure of this zone were not conclusive, mainly because of the minimal thickness of the zone. A method of colored layers was used for the examination of changes due to diffusion. The microstructure of a sample is discussed, and changes in microhardness are shown in a simple graph. In the case of peeling of the coating, brittle imperfections were observed in the

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L 2258-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5009478

transition zone. The martensite steel does not disappear during thermal treatment, but the thickness of the zone varies, due to chemical changes. The time of cooling also affects the martensite zone. Orig. art. has: 1 graph and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Taganrogskiy radiotekhnicheskiy institut (Taganrog Radiotechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: MM ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

YERMOLAYEVA, A.A.; LOBANOVA, M.I.

Selecting the new types of auxiliary preparations and their use in textile finishing. Nauch.-issl.trudy TSNIKHBI za 1958 g: 144-157. (MIRA 16:1)

(Textile finishing)

YERMOLAYEVA, A.A.; LAGODZINSKAYA, N.M.; LOBANOVA, M.I.

New surface-active substances. Nauch.-iss. trudy TSNIKHBI za 1962 g.:269-281 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

L 63827-65 EWT(m)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 JK
ACCESSION NR: AP5020093 UR/0016/65/000/008/0053/0058
576.851.252.06.097.29

18
17
B

AUTHOR: Svetovidova, V. M.; Lobanova, M. P.

TITLE: Leukocidin produced by staphylococci, the causative agents of wound infections

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 8, 1965, 53-58

TOPIC TAGS: staphylococcus, infection, wound, leukocidin

L 63827-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020093

isolated from healthy persons generally contained leukocidin in low titers, but some strains, despite low coagulase activity, produced substantial amounts of leukocidin. The authors also noted a correlation between clinical improvement of deterioration and the leukocidin titer. The former was associated with a decrease in the titer; the latter, with an increase. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskiy institut travmatologii i ortopedii (Saratov Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics)

SUBMITTED: 17Jan64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 006

SVETOVIDOVA, V.N.; [illegible], N.I.

Leukocidin of [illegible]. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 42 no.8:51-52 Ag '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Saratovskiy institut travmatologii i ortopedii.

LOBANOVA, M.V.

Effect of inundation on some trees. Uch.zap. Kaz.un. 115 no.5:95-110 '55 (MLRA 10:3)

(Tatar A.S.S.R.--Trees) (Floods)

OLEYNIK, N.K., zaveduyushchiy; LOBANOVA, N.A., glavnyy vrach.

Silicosis in stopers in the coal mining industry. Terap.arkh. 25 no.3:43-52 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:9)

1. Otdeleniye profpatologii Ugleural'skoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy No.1.
(Lungs--Dust diseases) (Miners--Diseases and hygiene)

ABRAMZON, A.A., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; LOBANOVA, N.A.

Penicillin for treating pulmonary abscess. Voen.med.zhur. no.12: 70-71 D '56. (MLRA 10:3)
(PENICILLIN) (LUNGS--ABSCESS)

LOBANOVA, N.A.

Inspecting potato fields for detecting the focuses of the golden nematode. Sbor. rab. po nemat. sel'khoz. rast. no. 5:43-45 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Laboratory of Plant Quarantine, Leningrad.

AUTHOR: Borovskiy, I.B., Gurov, K.P., Ditsman, S.A., Batyrev, V.A., Lobanova, N.D. 48-10-11/20

TITLE: X-Ray Spectral Investigations of Solid Solutions (Rentgenospektral'nyye issledovaniya tverdykh rastvorov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya AN SSSR Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1957, Vol. 21, Nr 10, pp. 1401-1411 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On the basis of experimental investigations and the theoretical analysis of the problem of diluted solid solutions the authors draw the following conclusions: 1.) In diluted solid solutions near the admixture atoms with a negative excess charge "atomic blocks" are formed with an effective radius of 10^{-7} cm (if the atoms of the basis are atoms of the elements of transition groups). Within the boundaries of these blocks an additional play of forces develops. The potential of these forces has the character of a short-acting (cut off) potential. 2.) The influence exercised by these "blocks" in an energetical electron spectrum manifests itself most in-so-far as there is no interaction between the admixture atoms. 3.) The additional binding which develops and which is of polar character, is conserved within the limits of a large interval of concentration modification for solid solutions of the

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X-Ray Spectral Investigations of Solid Solutions 48-10-11/20

Cr-Mo-system (although now there are no blocks and binding is weaker). On the Cr-side this interval of "constant additional binding" is conserved within range of 2 ÷ 30%$_{at}$ molybdenum. On the molybdenum side - 3 ÷ 20%$_{at}$ Cr. 4.) If Mo or Cr are admixture atoms, each of them has a negative excess charge in relation to the basic atoms (Cr and Mo respectively). 6.) In the interval of Cr-concentrations of 38 ÷ 70%$_{at}$ in its solid solutions with Mo, Cr has a positive and Mo has a negative excess charge (compared to their charge in pure metals). There are 6 figures, 4 tables, and 12 references, 7 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratory for Physical Methods of Investigation at the Institute for Metallurgy imeni A.A.Baykov AS USSR (Laboratoriya fizicheskikh metodov issledovaniya instituta metallurgii im. A.A.Baykova Akademii nauk SSSR)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

LOBANOVA, N.F.

Seepage of water from the Aral Sea into Lake Zhaksykylysh. Vest. Mosk.un.Ser.biol.,pochv.,geol.,geog. 13 no.4:157-164 '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Kafedra gidrogeologii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Aral Sea) (Zhaksykylysh, Lake) (Soil percolation)

LOBANOVA, N.F., Cand Geol Min Sci -- (diss) "Importance of geo hydrological conditions in the formation of salt strata in the Dzhaksy-Klychskiy group of lakes in the northern Ural foothills Region." Mos, 1959, 20 pp (Mos State Univ im M.V. Lomonosov. Geol Faculty. Chair of Hydrogeology) 150 copies (KL, 35-59, 113)

LOBANOVA, N.F.; FROLOVA, T.I.

Hydrogeological character of the area southwest of Miass. Izv. vys.uchebzav.: geol.i razv. 4 no.4:107-110 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
(Miass region—Water, Underground)

[illegible]

Effect of [illegible] on the content of adenosinetriphosphoric acid and acid-soluble nonorganic phosphorus in the cerebral cortex of [illegible] rats. Vestsi AN BSSR Ser. [illegible]. nauk, no.3:111-[illegible] '57. (MIRA 18:1)

LOBANOVA, N.M. [Labanava, N.M.)

Effect of total irradiation with gamma rays of Co^{60} on the content of intermediate products of carbohydrate and phosphorus metabolism in cardiac and skeletal muscles. Vestsi AN BSSR Ser. biial. nav. no.1:53-58'63. (MIRA 16:9)
(GAMMA RAYS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM) (PHOSPHORUS METABOLISM)

POPOV, M.A.; LOBANOVA, N.S.

Catalytic alkylation of aniline with ethanol. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.4:856-859 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Aniline) (Alkylation) (Ethanol)

LOBANOVA, N. V.

USSR/Physics - Colorimetry 21 Oct 49

"Large Fields in Colorimetry," N. V. Lobanova, G. N. Rautian

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVIII, No 6, pp 1025-1028

Expt with large fields of vision showed use of field of 5-6° in 3-color colorimeters may increase accuracy of color measurements by about 1½ times. If field is increased to 10°, accuracy can be doubled in comparison with standard field of vision of 2°. Submitted by Acad S. I. Vavilov 22 Aug 49.

172T80

Lobanova, N.V.

K-10

USSR/Optics - Photometry. Colorimetry.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, 8099

Author : Lobanova, N.V.
Inst : State Optical Institute, USSR.
Title : New Method of Calibrating Three-Color Colorimeters.

Orig Pub : Svetotekhnika, 1955, No 4, 7-9

Abstract : A method is proposed for calibrating three-color laboratory colorimeters, much easier to effect than the heretofore employed methods of calibration with three colors or four hues. To carry out the calibration calculations it is necessary to know the coordinates of the hue x, y of the fundamental colors of the colorimeter and to have data on colorimetric measurement of the source of light A (or of some other light with known hue, measured relative to all three fundamental colors of the instrument). Conversion from the readings of the instrument to the coordinates of the international system x, y, carried in

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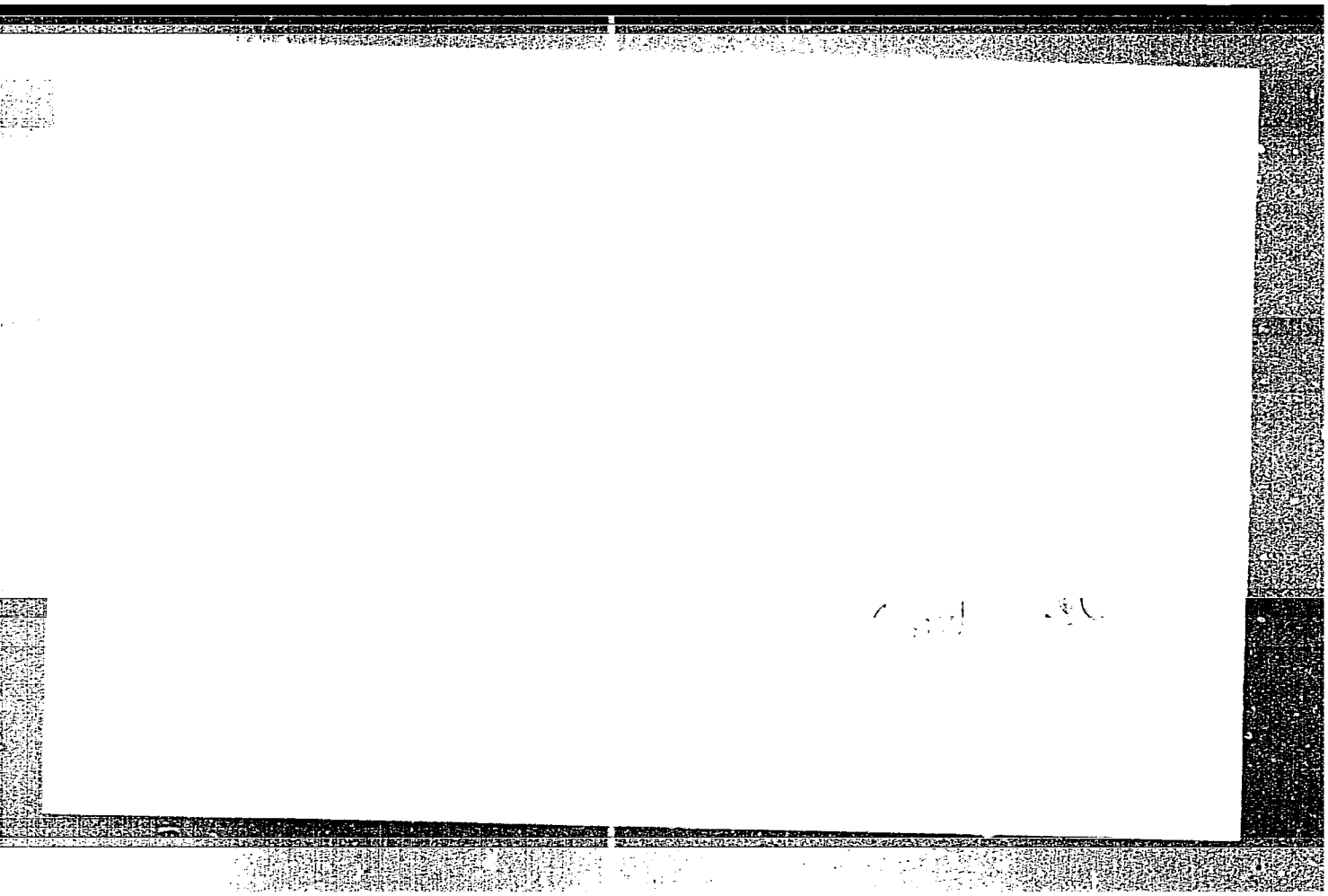
USSR/Optics - Photometry. Colorimetry.

K-10

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, 8099

accordance with a new calibration, gives results that are in good agreement with the results of calculations obtained on the basis of spectrophotometric measurements and curves of addition of the international fundamental colors.



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000930320013-0"

LOBANOVA, N.V.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - The Sensory Organs. V-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 18630

Author : N.V. Lobanova
Inst : -
Title : The Nature of Color Vision in Anomalous Trichromats.

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1956, 110, No 4, 552-555

Abstract : By means of color filters anomalies were produced artificially in three subjects with normal vision. A study was made of the three-dimensional coordinates of a given spectral emission (a,b,c) at an interval of 570 to 610 m, and they were compared with the coordinates of the same emission in normal trichromats (a_o, b_o, c_o). The experimental data corresponded to the theoretically derived relationship between the coordinates of normal and anomalous subjects when the anomaly is due to the presence of special pigmentation in the eye:

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USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - The Sensory Organs. V-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 18639

$$\frac{b^1}{a^1} : \frac{b_o}{a_o} = \text{const.}; \qquad \frac{c^1}{b^1} : \frac{c_o}{b_o} = \text{const.}$$

By various colorimetric examinations of 23 deuteroanopic subjects identical results were obtained. Four individuals with deuteranopia were examined with apparatus consisting of a monochromator and a white screen on which was projected the lens of the output tube, which was illuminated with a monochromatic emission, the color of which was measured colorimetrically. The experimental data correspond to the theoretically derived relationship between the coordinates of normal and anomalous subjects in the case of deuteranopia caused by a change in only one receiver:

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 18639

$$\frac{a_o - a^1}{b^1 - b_o} - \text{———————} = \text{const.};$$

$$\frac{c_o \quad c^1}{b^1 \quad b_o} \qquad\qquad \text{const.}$$

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Lobanova, N. V. and Rautian, G. N. 51-1-12/18

TITLE: New Tables for Calculation of Colour Coordinates. (Novyye tablitsy dlya rascheta koordinat tsveta.)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1957, Vol.III, Nr.1, pp.77-81. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In colorimetry of non-selfluminous objects the International Commission on Illumination recommended in 1931 the use of three sources: A, B and C (Refs. 1, 2). In realization of these sources the following were used: (1) a gas-filled lamp with a colour temperature of 2854°K (source A); (2) the same lamp but with a liquid light-filter of Davis and Gibson (source B with a colour temperature of about 4800°K); (3) the same lamp with another liquid light-filter of Davis and Gibson (source C with a colour temperature of about 6500°K) (Ref.3). In 1955 the Soviet Union introduced a standard ГОСТ 7721-55 which defines sources B and C as bodies emitting strictly according to Planck's law at colour temperatures of 4800 and 6500°K respectively (Ref.4). To use with the latter standard, the authors give in the present paper tables of spectral distributions of radiant energy density

Card 1/2

New Tables for Calculation of Colour Coordinates.

using Planck's law with the second radiation constant C_2 equal to 14380 μ.deg. These tables give the values of the spectral distributions for every five $m\mu$ from 0.38 to 0.78 μ. These spectral distributions are given for the sources B and C in Table 1. Tables 2 and 3 give the calculated colour coordinates for the sources B and C in the international XYZ system. Table 4 gives the information of Tables 2 and 3 in an abbreviated form together with colour coordinates in the XYZ system for the source A. There are 4 tables and 6 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: November 27, 1956.

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

RAUTIAN, G.N.; LOBANOVA, N.V.; SPERANSKAYA, N.I.

Thresholds of color differentiation in a concentrated expression for images on the positive of color film. Usp. nauch. fot. vol.5:145-160 '57. (MIRA 10:6)

(Color photography) (Photographic chemistry)

LOBANOVA, N. V.

20-1-15/44

AUTHORS: Rautian, G.N., Lobanova, N.V.

TITLE: Relationship between the Color Spaces of Normal and Abnormal Trichromates (Sootnosheniye tsvetovykh prostranstv normal'nogo i anomal'nogo trikhromatov)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 1, pp. 56 - 59 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At present it may be assumed that at least the deuteranomalous are distinguished from normal observers by modified curves of the spectral sensitivity $\gamma'(\lambda)$ of their receivers which are "sensitive to green" (which do not operate in the case of deuteranopes). Therefore, they have their own manifoldness of colors which, like the color space of normal trichromates may be considered to be an affine three-dimensional vector space. Every point of such a space can be brought into a univocal relation with a point of the ordinary Euclidian space for the purpose of geometric representation. Because of the difference of the spectral sensitivity of the receiver, the color vector corresponding to a certain spectral distribution of radiation density(in the case of a common system of coordinates) must, in the case of an anomalous trichromate, take up a position that is different from

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Relationship between the Color Spaces of Normal and Abnormal Trichromates

that in the case of a normal trichromate. The relations for the physiological principal coordinates of the radiation color are given. Here the color vectors corresponding to the radiation $E(\lambda)$ differ only with respect to the one coordinate γ. The group of radiations $E_1(\lambda)$, $E_2(\lambda)$, $E_3(\lambda)$, which in the "normal" system have one and the same coordinate, have different coordinates in the anomalous system. A normal trichromate cannot distinguish between these radiations, but an anomalous trichromate can. It stands to reason that also the reverse is true, i.e. that the radiations $E'(\lambda)$, $E''(\lambda)$, $E'''(\lambda)$ which are metameric for an anomalous trichromate can very well be distinguished from a normal trichromate. The apparatus used by the authors for the realization of metameric radiation is described in short by means of a drawing. The experiments carried out by the authors with this apparatus confirm what has been said above. The deutero anomaly discussed here is by no means a sign of a reduced capacity of distinguishing between colors. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 7 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

20-1-15/44

Relationship between the Color Spaces of Normal and Abnormal Trichromates

PRESENTED: April 18, 1957, by V.P. Linnik, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 3, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

LOBANOVA, N.V.; FILIPPOVA, N.K.; SHAROVA, Z.P.; RAUTIAN, G.N.

Methods of colorimetric determination and specification of fabrics. Tekst. prom. 21 no. 4:52-54 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Colorimetry) (Textile fabrics—Testing)

SPERANSKAYA, N.I.; LOBANOVA, N.V.

Determination of spectral sensitivity curves for ocular receptors in normal trichromates. Biofizika 6 no.4:472-477 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut imeni S.I.Vavilova.
(COLOR SENSE)

LOBANOVA, N.V.; SPERANSKAYA, N.I.

Determining spectrum sensitivity curves of the ocular receptors in anomalous trichromats. Biofizika 6 no.5:596-604 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut imeni S.I. Vavilova.
(COLOR BLINDNESS)

LOBANOVA, N.F.

Chvizhepse carbonated waters as a new source of mineral waters of Greater Sochi. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.4: Geol. 17 no.5:50-54 S-O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Kafedra gidrogeologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta, i Laboratoriya gidrogeologicheskikh problem AN SSSR imeni F.P. Savarenskogo Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Chvizhepse Valley—Mineral waters)

LOBANOVA, N.V.; RAUTIAN, G.N.

Determining the spectral sensitivity of retinal receptors from experiments with dichromates. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.5:1193-1196 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Predstavleno akadmikom A.N.Tereninym.
(Dichroism) (Retina)

LOBANOVA, M.V.; RAUTIAN, G.N.; SPERANSKAYA, N.I.

Spectral characteristics of color vision. Biofizika 8 no.4: 502-508 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

LOBANOVA, N.V.

Possible forms of color vision. Opt. i spektr. 19 no.1:128-131 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). T-3
Blood. Formed Elements.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 74627

Author : Kisel'kov, S.I., Lobanova, O.I.

Inst : Crimean Agricultural Institute.

Title : On the Study of Clinical and Hematological Indicators of the Red Steppe Cattle of Crimean Oblast' (Preliminary Report).

Orig Pub : Tr. Krymsk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 4, 305-315

Abstract : In 102 adult cows (C) and 52 calves of the Red Steppe breed, the content of erythrocytes (E), Hb and leukocytes in the blood were investigated. The blood was taken in 4-6 and 14-16 hours. The quantity of E in C in the summer equaled 4.5-5.9 million per 1 mm^3, in winter - 4.9-6.8 and in the spring - 5.2-5.7; in C with the highest yield per milking

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USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
Blood. Formed Elements.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 74627

it was higher. In calves it contained 5.6-5.9 million E per 1 mm3, in older ones 5.2-5.7. In summer the number of E increased in the second half of the day. The diameter of E in the summer and spring equaled 4.2-5.5 μ ; it was the least in young C and increased in the old. The quantity of Hb in the summer equaled 59.1-64.3%, in winter - 54.4-57.4, in the spring - 55.8-60.2%. The quantity of E in the 3-5th month of lactation increased, but their saturation of Hb decreased; this is most expressed in the highly-productive C. Seemingly, in the period of most productivity many immature E enter in the blood which have a lower content of Hb. The quantity of leukocytes (L) was normal (5-10 thousand per 1 mm3). In the summer and spring it increased during the day from 5.5-7.8 to 6.0-8.0 thousand. In the winter the quantity of L decreased. The greatest quantity of E (up to 9.3 million) is found in

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 74627

calves up to 7 days old. In the summer in the second half of the day the number of E increased, in winter it decreased. The qunatity of L did not exceed 9.5 thousand per 1 mm3. In the summer and spring it increased, especially in the sedond half of the day; in the winter it decreased. The content of Hb was highest in summer (65.5%) and in the spring (71.2%). -- A.D. Beloborodova.

LOBANOVA, O.I., kand.biologicheskikh nauk

Materials on neurohumoral regulation of metabolism in animals.
Trudy VIEV 22:202-212 '59. (MIRA 13:10)
(Metabolism) (Estrogens) (Mammary glands)

LYUTKEVICH, Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich; LOBANOVA, Ol'ga Vasil'yevna; STEPANOV, D.L., nauchnyy red.; SEGAL', Z.G., vedushchiy red.; GENNAD'YEVA, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Permian pelecypods in the Soviet portion of the Arctic region] Peletsipody Permi Sovetskogo sektora Arktiki. Leningrad. Gostoptekhizdat, 1960. 293 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi neftianoi nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy, no.149). (MIRA 16:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut (for Lyutkevich). 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii Arktiki (for Lobanova).
(Russia, Northern--Lamellibranchiata, Fossil)

LOBANOVA, O.V.

Lower Permian pelecypods from the Popovka River (middle course of the Kolyma River). Sbor.st.po paleont.i biostrat. no.17:60-84 '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Popovka Valley--Lamellibranchiata, Fossil)

LYUTKEVICH, Ye.M.; LOBANOVA, O.V.

Pelecypods of the Alykayeva fauna from lower Permian deposits of northern and eastern Kazakhstan. Trudy VNIGRI no.154:167-195 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Kazakhstan--Lamellinbranchiata, Fossil)

LOBANOVA, O.V.

Permian Pelecypoda of the Grodekovskii region in the western part of the Maritime Territory. Sbor.st. po paleont. i biostrat. no.25:52-80 '61. (MIRA 15:9)
(Maritime Territory--Lamellibranchiata, Fossil)

GOR, Yu.G.; DYUZHIKOVA, Ye.Ye.; LOBANOVA, O.V.; SEDYKH, Yu.N.

Some data on the biostratigraphy of Upper Paleozoic coal-bearing sediments in the Talnakh deposit. Uch. zap. NIIGA. Reg. geol. no.4:116-122 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

LOBANOVA, R.

MYTAREV, Aleksandr Alekseyevich; LOBANOVA, R., red.; KHARLOVA, Ye., tekhn. red.

[Southern Kuznetsk Basin; its economic geography] IUzhnyi Kuzbass; ekonomiko-geograficheskii ocherk. [Kemerovo] Kemerovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1957. 120 p. (MIRA 11:7)
(Kuznetsk Basin--Economic geography)

LOBANOVA, R.

Heroes of published and future books. Mast.ugl. 8 no.2:25 F '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Glavnyy redaktor Kemerovskogo oblastnogo knizhnogo izdatel'stva.
(Kemerovo--Publishers and publishing)
(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal mines and mining)

YERSHOV, B.P.; POKROVSKAYA, V.L.; DVUGLOV, S.P.; Prinimali uchastiye: BOGOMOLOVA, T.A.; LOBANOVA, R.S.

High-frequency titration. Determination of 1,2,4- and 1,2,5-xylenol isomers. Plast.massy no.10:58-60 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Xylenol)

VOLKOVA, L.V.; SHVETS, V.I.; DOROFEYEVA, L.T.; LOBANOVA, S.I.; KONSTANTINOVA, N.V.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, N.A.

Complex lipids. Synthesis of L and DL ∝ phosphatidyl-N,N (dimethyl) ethanolamines (L and DL ∝ -N,N-dimethylcephalins). Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.3:550-554 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M.V. Lomonosova.

LOBANOVA, S.K.

Technical analysis of "Carbamol" solutions. Nauch.-issl.trudy IvNITI 26:167-176 '63. (MIRA 18:4)

FEDOROVA, N.Ye., dotsent; MORYGANOV, P.V., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; Prinimali uchastiye: BROVTSEV, V.V.; BOLOTOVA, A.A.; KISELEVA, L.M., inzh.; VINOGRADOVA, V.A., inzh.; LOBANOVA, S.K., studentka

Continuous method of bleaching cotton fabrics. Tekst.prom. 21 no.6:50-54 Je '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut (for Fedorova, Lobanova). 2. Glavnyy inzh. fabriki "Krasnaya Talka" (for Brovtsev).

(Bleaching)

KHAKHAM, A.I., kand.med.nauk; LOBANOVA, S.Ya.

Information on the activity of the Maritime Terrotory Scientific Society of Roentgenologists and Radiologists. Vest. rent. i rad. 36 no.5:77 S-O '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Predsedatel' pravleniya Primorskogo krayevogo nauchnogo obshchestva rentgenologov i radiologov (for Khakham). 2. Sekretar' pravleniya Primorskogo krayevogo nauchnogo obshchestva rentgenologov i radiologov (for Lobanova).
(MARITIME TERRITORY--RADIOLOGISTS)

LOBANOVA, T. A.

"Stabilization of Soil Grounds by Calcination and Heating," Pedology, No. 5, 1947.

greatest concn. will be absorbed most ... strongly absorbed, and an increase in concn. in the soil humus will raise the adsorption but little; Ca^{++} is more strongly absorbed than Na^{+} and the strength of absorption increases with a decrease in the concn. of Ca^{++}. ... important in the treatment ... content. For such a decrease the Na^{+} Ca^{++} ratio is important. To enrich soils with Na^{+} ... only cation or $Na^{+} + Ca^{++}$ but the Na^{+} predominates ... are practical. In the enrichment of fields with Na^{+} by use of dug-out channels, strong NaCl solns. are used ... effect ... NaCl-enriched soils the Na^{+} will be absorbed but ... displaced if the next soln. used for soil treatment shows Na Ca ratios of 1:5:10. This will, e.g., occur if rain falls on such a treated soil, which is rich in ... small NaCl deposits will form throughout the soil layer. Thus in the irrigation of a soil artificially enriched with Na ... this phenomenon will ... irrigation will contain at least traces of Ca^{++}. 61 references.

Werner Lindner

PLYUSNIN, I.I., doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk, prof.; LOBANOVA, T.A., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk, dotsent; VERNIKOVSKAYA, I.A., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk, dotsent

Effect of fall and winter flooding on the properties of floodland soils. Izv. TSKHA no.4:92-110 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

3/181/61/003/011/052/056
B104/B138

9,4177 (1035, 1051)
16.2421

AUTHORS: Petrusevich, V. A., and Lobanova, T. N.

TITLE: Investigation of the non-linear photoconductivity of silicon

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 11, 1961, 3546-3548

TEXT: V. A. Petrusevich has already reported the marked deviation found in the lux-ampere characteristic from linearity of photoconductivity in silicon (FTT, 1, 1695, 1959). These effects appeared even at a low light intensity. In this unk the lux-ampere characteristics, spectral distribution of the photoconductivity of silicon were measured. Then the influence of the following was studied: sustained illumination with weakly and strongly absorbed light, gaseous medium, type of conductivity possessed by the specimens, and manner of surface treatment. The results are summarized as follows: (1) In the same specimen the form of the lux-ampere characteristic in modulated short-wave monochromatic light is dependent on the type of surface treatment. (2) The slope of the lux-ampere characteristic approaches unity as the wavelength of the modulated light increases. (3) The lux-ampere characteristic also gradually becomes linear as the

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Investigation of the non-linear ...

intensity of steady illumination increases. (4) The gaseous medium, with an appropriate choice of surface-absorbed gas, can be used to obtain a convex or concave lux-ampere characteristic at will. (5) Non-linear effects could be distinguished in the spectral photo-conductivity, which were due to change of carrier recombination probability inside and in the surface layers of the specimen. (6) The surface recombination rate determined from the spectral photoconductivity curves increases with the intensity of illumination, in the case of anti-barrier layers up to a certain constant value. In the case of barrier layers first diminishes and then also reaches a constant value. In inversion layers S first increases, reaches a maximum, and then drops to a constant value. (7) The adsorption of ions which lower the surface barrier has the same effect as that of switching on a weak illumination. If the adsorbed ions increase the surface barrier, the opposite change occurs. It is concluded that non-linear effects are mainly due to the bending of the surface barrier, which alters S and thereby also the lux-ampere characteristic and the spectral photo-conductivity. There are 4 figures and 6 references: 3 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: H. M. Bate, M. Culter. J. Phys. Chem. Solids, 5, 171, 1958; A. H. Benny, F. D. Morten. Proc. Phys. Soc., 72B, 1007, 1958;

Card.2/3

20805
S/181/61/003/011/052/056
B104/B138

Investigation of the non-linear ..

H. U. Harten. Phil. Res. Repts., 14, 345, 1959.

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR Leningrad (Institute of Semiconductors AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: July 31, 1961

Card 3/3

X

LOBANOVA, T.V.

Academician V.IA Buniakovskii's account of I.P. Vozniakovskii's works. Trudy Inst. ist. est. i tekh. 22:289-292 '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

(Vozniakovskii, Ivan Frantsevich, b.1817)
(Buniakovskii, Viktor IAkovlevich, 1804-1889)

BURAVLEV, Yevgeniy Sergeyevich; PAVLOVSKIY, Oleg Porfir'yevich; LOBANOVA, R.F., red.

[A million in love; encounter with a contemporary] Million vliublennykh vstrecha s sovremennikom. Kemerovo, Kemerovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 239 p. (MIRA 18:2)

L 28877-66

ACC NR: AP6018837 SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/65/035/003/0550/0554

36
B

AUTHOR: Volkova, L. V.; Shvets, V. I.; Dorofeyeva, L. T.; Lobanova, S. I.; Konstantinova, N. V.; Preobrazhenskiy, N. A.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii)

TITLE: Investigations in the field of complex lipids. Synthesis of L- and DL-alpha-phosphatidyl-N,N-(dimethyl)ethanolamines (L- and DL-alpha-N,N-dimethylcephalins)

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 35, no. 3, 1965, 550-554

TOPIC TAGS: IR spectrum, organic synthetic process, organic phosphorus compound

ABSTRACT: L-(+)-and DL-alpha-palmitoyl-beta-oleoyl-alpha'-glycerylphosphoryl-N,N-(dimethyl)ethanolamines and DL-alpha,beta-distearoyl- and dipalmitoyl-alpha'-glycerylphosphoryl-N,N-(dimethyl) ethanolamines were synthesized according to the scheme developed earlier by the authors and associates for lecithins, cephalins, and phosphatidyl serines. During the synthesis, D-(+)- and DL-alpha-palmitoyl-alpha'-benzylglycerines, D-(+)- and DL-alpha-palmitoyl-beta-oleoyl-alpha'-benzylglycerines, D-(+)- and DL-alpha-palmitoyl-beta-9,10-dibromostearoyl-alpha'-benzylglycerines, D-(+)- and DL-alpha palmitoyl-beta-9,10-dibromostearylglycerines, and D-(-)- and DL-alpha-palmitoyl-beta-oleoylglycerines were produced

Card 1/2 UDC: 547.426:547.915

L 28877-66
ACC NR: AP6018837

and characterized. The infrared spectra of the N,N-dimethylcephalines obtained exhibited the band characteristic of glycerin phosphatides, with pronounced frequencies for the covalent POC group (960-980 cm^{-1}), the C=O group in esters (1725-1745 cm^{-1}), and the CH, CH_2, and CH_3 groups in acid radicals (720-740, 1250-1260, 1450-1460, 2850-2950 cm^{-1}). Orig. art. has: 1 formula. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 20Jan64 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

LOBANOVA, V.G.

Studies on the coccal flora if anginas and on its sensitivity to antibiotics. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 31 no.7:69-73 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Iz Khabarovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(STREPTOCOCCUS) (STAPHYLOCOCCUS) (ANTIBIOTICS)

LOBANOVA, V. G.

Cand Med Sci - (diss) "Study of coccus flora of angina in the city of Khabarovsk and the sensitivity of it to antibiotics." Moscow, 1961. 19 pp; (First Moscow Order of Lenin Med Inst imeni I. M. Sechenov); 250 copies; price not given; (KL, 10-61 sup, 225)

KARABASH, A.G.; PEYZULAYEV, Sh. I.; USACHEVA, V.P.; MOROZOVA, G.G.; MESHKOVA, V.M.; LOBANOVA, V.L.

Determination of impurities in thorium and its compounds by the combined chemical and spectral method. Zhur.anal.khim. 16 no.2:217-222 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Thorium--Analysis)

BRAUN, A.A.; LOBANOVA, V.N.

Role of tissue neoformation and intercalary growth in the healing of skin defects. Trudy KirgNOAGE no.2:25-27 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii (zav. - prof. A.A.Braun) Kirgizskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

LOBANOVA, V.N.

Reparative regeneration of skeletal muscle tissue under high-mountain conditions. Trudy KirgNOAGE no.2:42-45 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii (zav. - prof. A.A.Braun) Kirgizskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

LOBANOVA V. V.

USSR/Geology - Petrography
Potassium Deposits
21 Jun 49

"Petrography of Potassium Deposits of the Eastern Carpathians," V. V. Lobanova, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVI, No 6

Studied petrography of potassium deposits in narrow belt extending between Stebnik (Drogobych Oblast) and Kalush (Stanislav Oblast). A distinguishing feature of this stratum is the huge quantity of residue which is insoluble in water, including both anthigenous and terrigenous minerals. First group

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USSR/Geology - Petrography (Contd) 21 Jun 49

includes carbonates of dolomite-ankerite-magnesite series, anhydrite, polyhalite and celestine. Second includes quartz, feldspar, mica, glauconite and other minerals (rutile, garnet, hornblende, etc.). Submitted by Acad D. S. Belyankin 12 Apr 49

151T30

1. V. V. LOBANOVA

2. USSR (600)

4. Carpathian Mountain Region - Langbeinite

7. Origin of langbeinite in potassium deposits of the Carpathian region. Dokl. AN SSSR 88 no. 1. 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

LOBANOVA, V. V.

"Petrography of the Potash Deposits of the Eastern Carpathian Territory." Cand Geol-Min Sci, Leningrad Order of Lenin State U imeni A. A. Zhdanov, Leningrad, 1955. (KL, No 14, Apr 55).

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

LOBANOVA, V.V.

Petrography of potassium salts in the Carpathian piedmont frontal fault. Vop.min.osad.obr. 3/4:410-413 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut galurgii, Leningrad.
(Carpathian Mountain region--Potassium salts)

Lobanova, V.V.

15-57-7-9312

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7, p 80-81 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Lobanova, V. V.

TITLE: Petrographic Problems of the Potash Deposits in the Eastern Cis-Carpathian Region (Voprosy petrografii kaliynykh zalezhey Vostochnogo Predkarpat'ya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta galurgii, 1956, Nr 32, pp 164-214

ABSTRACT: Brief petrographic descriptions are given of the potash lenses of the Kalush-Golynskoye and Stebnik deposits. The chief rock-forming minerals (halite, kainite, langbeinite, sylvite, and carnallite) are all syngenetic, as are the less important varieties (polyhalite, anhydrite, kieserite, and carbonates). Polyhalite may form both as an evaporite and by replacement. The epigenetic minerals are gypsum, schoenite, epsomite, mirabilite, glaserite (aphthitalite), astrakhanite (bloedite), leonite, loeweite, and syngenite. The majority of potash deposits of the cis-Carpathian region are of the sul-

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Petrographic Problems of the Potash Deposits (Cont.)

fate-chloride type. The chloride type is less abundant. Kainitic rocks are characterized by thin bedding and locally contain primary rhombic crystals of kainite with zonal structures that point to a chemical origin. The kainitic rocks contain kainite 35 to 60 percent, halite 20 to 40 percent, polyhalite 3 to 7 percent, and clay minerals 6 to 10 percent. Langbeinite-kainitic rocks have an irregularly and indistinctly bedded structure. The langbeinite is occasionally found in tetrahedral crystals, which are zoned and point to an evaporite origin. Langbeinitic rocks are characterized by a small content of clay minerals. Clearly bedded langbeinite rock was discovered near Girne. The composition of langbeinite-kainite rocks is kainite 20 to 30 percent, langbeinite 10 to 20 percent, halite 30 to 40 percent, sylvite 5 to 10 percent, kieserite 5 to 10 percent, and clay minerals up to 20 percent. Langbeinite rock consists of langbeinite 30 to 50 percent, halite 30 percent, polyhalite 10 percent, and clay minerals up to 10 percent (generally about 1 or 2 percent). Sylvite deposits occur only in the region of Kalush. On the basis of texture, structure, and relative pro-

Petrographic Problems of the Potash Deposits (Cont.)

portions of salts, sylvinite deposits are divided into 1) bedded sylvinites, 2) argillaceous sylvinites, and 3) saliferous clays with sylvite. The composition of sylvinites is sylvite 5 to 70 percent, halite 40 to 60 percent, polyhalite 2 to 10 percent (may be as much as 20 percent), anhydrite up to 7 percent, and clay material 3 to 30 percent. Secondary processes in the sylvinites are represented only by replacement of sylvite by polyhalite. Carnallite rocks in the cis-Carpathian region are even less widely distributed than the sylvinites and they contain a greater quantity of clay material. Their composition is carnallite 20 to 30 percent, halite 40 to 50 percent, anhydrite 3 to 5 percent, and clay material 20 to 25 percent. Polyhalite rocks form layers up to 25 cm thick, but in the region of Ninyuv-Morshin they are thicker. They are either monomineralic or mixed with clay minerals and anhydrite. Epigenetic processes in the weathering zone of salt beds lead to leaching of the soluble salts and to the formation of a gypsum-clay cap. A different association of minerals forms at the contact of this weathered cap and the potash deposits: halite, polyhalite, schoenite, epsomite, astrakhanite, glaserite, and mirabilite.

Petrographic Problems of the Potash Deposits (Cont.)

In this zone these minerals become important rock formers. The potash deposits of the eastern cis-Carpathian region are essentially of the marine type. Petrographic study shows that secondary mineralization is comparatively rare and that the order of precipitation of salts from brine corresponds to that observed in the layered rocks. Study of the geologic section indicates the following order of formation of the salt layers. The sequence in sulfate-chloride deposits, which are saliferous clays (or argillaceous rock salt), is carbonates, anhydrite, polyhalite, sylvinite with polyhalite, kainitic rock, langbeinite-kainitic rock, and langbeinite rock. The sequence of the saliferous clays (or argillaceous rock salt) in chloride deposits is carbonates, anhydrite, sylvinite with anhydrite, and carnallite rock. The paper has a bibliography with 37 references.

Card 4/4

S. M. Korenevskiy

LOBANOVA, V.V.; YARZHEMSKIY, Ya.Ya.

Mineralogical study of the Inder elevation. Vop.min.osad.obr.5:177-190 '58. (MIRA 12:3)

(Inder region--Mineralogy)

AUTHOR: Lobanova, V. V. 20-118-6-37/43

TITLE: On the Characteristics of Mineralogic Composition of the Hydrochemical Mass of the Chelkar-Elevation (K kharakteristike mineralogicheskogo sostava gidrokhimi= cheskoy tolshchi Chelkarskogo podnyatiya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 6, pp. 1180-1182 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: A vast material obtained from borings down to a depth of 500 m of the afore-said territory, was investigated by means of the method of sedimentary petrography. The following salt-minerals were found: 1) Group of halides. Halite is most widely spread and forms thick layers of rock salt. Otherwise it is admixed to sylvinite, carnallite-rock and boron-containing rocks. It is mostly highly recrystallized. The major mass of halite is prima= ry; secondary formations are seldom. Sylvite is the principal rock-forming potassium-mineral. It forms sylvinite-layers together with halite, anhydrite and polyhalite. Carnallite is also rock-forming. Carnallite-rock is formed by it together with anhydrite and halite. It further occurs as admixture in rock-salt and halite-

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anhydrite-rock. 2) Sulfate group. Gypsum and anhydrite are most widely spread. Gypsum forms the topmost part of the cross-section of the hydrochemical sediments of the Chelkar-elevation. It is found as admixture with anhydrite (see above). Gypsum forms a product of anhydrite-hydration in the anhydrite-gypsum-mass. Anhydrite moreover occurs as constituent of boron-containing rock. It is in paragenesis with all salt-minerals found here. Polyhalite is only found as admixture in rock salt and sylvinite. Kieserite is a constituent of the boracite-Kieserite-rock. Celestine is very often found in the mass of anhydrite-gypsum. Its individual grains are found in the insoluble residue of rock salt and of the carnal-lite-rock. 3) Borate-group. Hydroboracite is mainly bound to the anhydrite-gypsum-mass, viz. to the spots formed of gypsum. Here it forms new formations which are supposed to be of secondary nature. Further it is found in rock salt. Boracite occurs in 2 forms: as an isotrope and a semi-isotrope. The first form consists of round oölitic formations, 0,1 to 0,2 mm in diameter.

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This mineral produces a rock-salt mass .. (approximately 2o°/o of the latter). Boracite is here primary. Further boracite was found in the stratified anhydrite rock which is embedded in the rock-salt mass. All stages of crystallization are found, from the amorphous to the fully-crystalline . Its occurrence in anhydrite rock proves that its formation in salt waters was by no means bound to the eutonic (evtonika), but that it could take place much earlier, viz. during the precipitation-period of the rock salt, or even of the anhydrite. Pinnoite was found in rock-salt. It forms - together with nahydrite and halite - the intermediate layer of the boron-containing rock. Its grains are often converted into ascharites of fibrous structure. Sassolite was found in form of a small nest approximately 2oo m deep in the gypsum mass. The carbonate-group occurs only as admixture. Judging from the described complex of salt minerals, the conditions of formation of the hydrochemical mass of the Chelkar-elevation were very complicated. Factors of both primary sedimentation as well as of secondary mineral-formation played a role there. The major mass of salt minerals belongs to the primarily sedimented ones. Large accumulations of borate are of special

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